

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *ISOPOGON* OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY BARON FERD. VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G., M. & PH.D.,
LL.D., F.R.S.

ISOPOGON FLETCHERI.

Branchlets robust, glabrous; leaves narrow- or elongate-lanceolar, always entire, many times longer than broad, callously sphaceolar-apiculate, gradually narrowed into a hardly petiolar base, flat or at the margin slightly recurved, on both sides dull green, their main venules much longitudinal; headlets of flowers terminal, solitary, sessile, almost concealed among leaves, at first somewhat turbinate, at last globular-ovate; outer bracts glabrous, the lowest sometimes broader than long, always apiculate, the exerted portion of the other bracts almost deltoid, short-acuminate; floral bracts reaching beyond the others, nearly elliptic- or obovate-cuneate, outside white-velutinous, but at and towards the summit glabrous; rachis cylindrically lengthened; flowers rather small, quite glabrous; lobes of the corolla whitish, very narrow, bluntish, about twice as long as the tube; stamens inserted near the base of the corolla-lobes; anthers bright yellow, beyond the cells protracted into a narrow appendicle; filaments flat, partly adnate, hardly shorter than the anthers; style gradually thickened upwards, the incrassated portion angular, truncate, subtle-papilulous, rather longer than the pyramidal-subulate stigmatic termination; ovulary penicillar-villosulous.

Blackheath, Blue Mts., overlooking the Grose Valley; very rare; J. J. Fletcher, Esq.

Aspect that of the South-Western Australian *I. longifolius*, but affinity nearest to *I. anemonifolius*, which occasionally produces

similar undivided leaves, as indicated already in the *Fragm. Phytogr. Austral.* vi. 238.

The naturalist, to whom we owe the unexpected discovery of so conspicuous a plant in a region traversed by searchers of plants during the last eighty years, found only one solitary plant. But last year in a similar way Mr. J. B. Williamson came across a solitary individual of a new *Grevillea*, not closely allied to any recorded species, in the Victorian Grampians, nor was he as yet able through renewed searches to discover any more plants of it.